

The Unseen Forces of Nature

Prof. J. Austin Larson, the Natural Magnetic Healer with offices at the National Hotel, Topeka, Kan.—a man possessed of an "unseen force"—writes ably on this subject. He shatters the fallacies of the materialist, closes the mouth of ignorance and discloses the truth. This article is food for thought for thinking people.

By Prof. J. Austin Larson.



Did you ever stop to think that the unseen forces of nature are the strongest forces in the universe?

I do not mean to ask you if this is true, but to ask if you have thought of this truth.

When I issue a signed statement I have something to say and an object in saying it. Some people profess to believe only in those things they can see. My object is to show the fallacy of such beliefs.

But to the subject in hand, the unseen forces are the strongest forces in the universe. We have only to stop and ponder for a moment, if we give it intelligent thought, to see the truth of this statement.

You can see a living being, but who has seen life? Whence comes it? Whither does it go? Of what does the life principle consist? These questions remain unanswered and the materialist is baffled.

A new idea has revolutionized the world, but who has seen a thought? Will the materialist deny its existence because he cannot grasp it with his physical senses?

You stand on top of the State house and jump off. You fall to earth. Why? You say gravity causes you to fall. What is gravity? It is the force that pulls you to earth and science says if it were not for gravity you would be as likely to go up as down when launched into space. Did you ever see gravity? No, but that irresistible force is holding you to earth day and night.

A man of a materialistic turn of mind entered a large electric power house. He was very much impressed with the greatness of the force generated there. He saw great machines being run by the force passing through an insignificant wire, taking the place of many hundreds of horse power. He saw street cars scurrying hither and yonder, he saw myriads of electric lights turning night into day, but he couldn't see the force that wrought it all. Materialist though he was, this great unseen force in its various manifestations caused him to exclaim "Wonderful!"

The sequel of the story is a contradiction to his intelligence. A few days later he met a friend who had been ill for months and in the conversation that followed he told of his visit to the power house and how it impressed him. Then suddenly he exclaimed, "Why, how well you look! What have you been doing for yourself?"

"I have been taking treatment of Prof. Larson," the friend replied. "He has cured me."

"Bosh!" exclaimed the materialist. "I can't believe in that man. He doesn't give his patients any medicine. I've got to see something before it does me any good."

Just as inconsistent as a man of that calibre usually is! He saw the manifestations of the power of electricity and exclaimed, "Wonderful!" He saw the manifestations of my power to restore his sick friend to health without the use of medicine and exclaimed, "Bosh!"

This is not a mythical illustration nor a mythical man. He is a real live man, or as much alive as a man dead to the unseen forces of the universe can be, and he has plenty of company.

I treated a bright Swedish young man of Orion, Ill., a few years ago by the name of Charles Lundgren. He was in very bad shape when he came to my institute at Galesburg, Ill., described in the single expression, "run down"—torpid liver, constipation, constant depression, sleepless. There is no use of enumerating any further. Anyone who has been there knows just how it is. The outcome was that Charlie got well after being at my place just five weeks. He returned home and one of the first persons he met was his old family physician, a man who had been very kind to him, a man who had collected many fees from him, a man whom he thought would be interested in his recovery. He told his story, but the physician said, "Imagination! You only think you are well!"

"But, doctor," persisted the young man. "I weighed today and have gained eighteen pounds—or at least the scales 'imagined' I had." [Exit Doctor.]

Those who have suffered from sickness and pain know that it is real. What the sufferer wants is relief, not a theory that will try to argue him out of something that he knows he has.

My treatment is not a faith cure. I do not ask any more confidence on the part of the patient than the ordinary practitioner demands and receives. Whether I am successful or not, I am willing to leave to those who know. For that reason I court publicity, my best stock in trade. It is what I have done for others that will convince you of what I can do for you.

I have no doubt but that the question is running through your mind, "How do you cure?" That question I shall answer now briefly: I possess within myself a power to relieve pain. This I found myself able to do even before I was educated in anatomy, physiology, and manipulative treatment. I call that power the natural magnetic power, possessed in some degree by everyone and once in a while possessed in sufficient degree to make a successful healer. This power, coupled with the knowledge of how and where to apply it, is the secret of my success.

No thinking man will deny a power of which he knows nothing. No thinking man will deny my power to cure disease without investigating the manifestation of that power in cured patients. But I can give an illustration of how a man will talk who doesn't think.

I was invited to a reception some two years ago in Chicago. I had gone there to have a good time and forget business. Among the guests to whom I was introduced was a man, a leader in society and very much a leader there that evening. As we shook hands he made the remark in a tone loud enough for those around to hear: "I am very glad to meet you, Prof. Larson. I have read much and heard much about you, but I tell you candidly that I do not believe in your treatment."

His remark put me on my mettle and I asked: "What do you know about my treatment?"

"Well, not very much," he answered.

"Have you made any investigation along this line?"

"No, I can't say that I have."

"Has anyone explained to you the nature of my treatment?"

"N-no."

"Then you admit that you know nothing of my treatment or of my theories?"

"Y-yes, but it isn't reasonable."

"Do you know what I think of a man that will condemn a thing of which, in his own confession, he knows absolutely nothing?"

No answer.

"Well, my friend, I'll inform you anyhow. I think he is narrow between the eyes."

A laugh from the interested bystanders completed his defeat.

My plea with you is: Think for yourself. Don't mistake the blatant mouthings of ignorance for thoughts which you can safely adopt. Wisdom knows much and says little. Ignorance knows nothing and talks all the time.

CHECK IT NOW.

Great White Plague Considered by Board of Health.

Over 1,000 Deaths in Kansas During Past Year.

POINTS TO DODGE CITY

Dr. Crumrine Favors Establishment of Sanatorium.

Most Effectual Way of Combatting Consumption.

At the next session of the legislature, the Kansas state board of health will ask for an appropriation for the purpose of establishing at Dodge City, Kans., a camp for the benefit of consumptives whose homes are in Kansas.

It is estimated that during the past year, upwards of 1,000 deaths from consumption occurred in the state. Six hundred and seventeen deaths were reported from 60 counties. The plans for the management of the consumptives' sanatorium have not been announced, but the institution would doubtless be managed in a similar way to the other eleemosynary institutions of the state.

The state board of health has issued a circular on the subject, which says: Sanatoria for consumptives are now recognized as an important factor in the treatment of the consumptive poor. Removed from homes where poverty forbids the necessities of life, they are placed in an institution where they can have plenty of good nutritious food, which is aided by nature's two great remedies for consumption, namely: fresh air and sunshine. Here they are taught how to be clean and when they return to their homes they will teach their relatives how to be clean also. A list of eighty-three such institutions in the United States was recently published by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Many states already have tuberculosis sanatoria as part of their public charities and other states will ask for appropriations from their legislatures next winter. The Kansas State Medical society will ask our coming legislature to help start the work in Kansas. Many of these sanatoria are really nothing more than a number of tents. Such a sanatorium is called a tuberculosis camp. The tents are erected to buildings by many who have had experience with both.

The climatic conditions of western Kansas are ideal for such a sanatorium and camp. For the past five years the mean annual temperature as reported by the weather observer at Dodge City is as follows: 1899, 56.1 degrees; 1900, 55.6 degrees; 1901, 54.5 degrees; 1902, 53.2 degrees. The percentage of possible amount of sunshine for the past five years is as follows: 1899, 70 per cent; 1900, 71 per cent; 1901, 72 per cent; 1902, 74 per cent. With pure water, equable temperature, floods of sunshine and relatively dry atmosphere with an altitude of from 2,500 feet at Dodge City and rapidly ascending until at the state line it is close to 3,500 feet, the conditions are most favorable for the cure of tuberculosis, especially with such means and methods as this great state could provide for those afflicted by the disease.

In an age when new movements and reforms are an everyday occurrence, matters of great importance are likely to be overlooked by all save those who are intimately associated with the movement. The anti-tuberculosis crusade, this so-called new movement, is really quite old as movements go. Twenty, thirty, and even fifty years ago there were men who said that consumption could be cured and could be prevented. Unfortunately, these men were ahead of their time, so it is only within the last few years that the idea has been given credence. Societies for the crusade have been formed, national, state and municipal societies are forming, whose only object is to wage war against consumption.

To a casual observer it would seem that there is no call for such intense activity against this disease, but anyone who is interested enough to inform himself as to the prevalence of the disease and the extent of its ravages in this state will soon become an enthusiastic worker in the campaign for physicians are not the only ones interested in this war against tuberculosis. Lawyers, philanthropists, and, in fact, all who are striving to make the world a better place to live in, have given this matter any study, are joining the ranks, and are gladly welcomed by those who are already working. The anti-tuberculosis crusade exists all over the world and at the head of the movement, so the reader may be sure that it is not a passing fad.

Tuberculosis is not increasing. On the contrary, many authorities claim that it is already decreasing. Nevertheless, the death rate in the United States is in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand a year. Tuberculosis in its various forms is responsible for one-seventh of the deaths in this country. These reports are far from being complete and many of the more popular counties in Kansas have failed to report at all. So it is safe to say over one thousand people die in Kansas each year from tuberculosis.

Some doubting Thomas may say: "Well, I don't believe that consumption can be cured, but I believe it can be kept away from me and always will." To this we can reply that we used to have widespread epidemics of Asiatic cholera, but it is only the older people who can remember the last time it visited America. It will never come again. A cholera epidemic touched our shores on the west, but we kept it from taking a foothold. These diseases are foreigners to us and will never remain so. But in the case of tuberculosis our forefathers brought it with them to this settled America. The American Indian knew nothing of such diseases, but when this broken down disease brought it to him. By contact the Indians acquired tuberculosis, and, like all wild races, they succumbed. Tuberculosis has killed more Indians than the white man has in all his battles.

Tuberculosis is a germ disease. The germ of tuberculosis was one of the first to be discovered. Robert Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, demonstrated it in the sputum of consumptives in 1882. Very recently it has been shown that all persons who have tuberculosis are scattering the disease. It is only when the patient has become a chronic case, that is, when the tissues of his lungs begin to break down and he is throwing out this broken down tissue in the sputum. The microscope alone can tell just when this stage is reached.

It was easy for people to understand that smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever are contagious, but because tuberculosis did not develop from one exposure, and did not show up within a few days, they were slow to believe in its contagiousness. They did not know the bacillus tuberculosis is a slow growing plant.

There is an inherent power in every living being which combats disease. This power is stronger towards certain diseases than towards others. It also differs in different races. A person may naturally have the power to withstand some diseases better than others. In the vicinity of consumptives and never contract the disease. Then again, a person may have had this immunity but may have lost it through prolonged illness from some other disease. This natural immunity of some people has also helped to keep the public from believing in the contagiousness of consumption. As in many of our diseases, the public forms its opinion from a very superficial observation. On the other hand, people who have believed that consumption is contagious have made some very grave mistakes in the past.

Having learned that it is contagious, they

did not wait to learn anything else about it, but immediately started a sort of reign of terror for the poor consumptive. They waged war according to rules laid down for some other contagious disease, when as a matter of fact, consumption has an individuality in its contagiousness which is quite distinct from that of other contagious diseases.

Those who have studied the subject carefully tell us that the real cause of tuberculosis is not the bacillus, but the sense of gratitude to those who have delivered them, they ought to be willing to make the little self-sacrifice that is necessary to control the disease. And this is all that is necessary for them to do. Be clean in means in regard to spitting and clean as to their hands, clothing, face, etc.

Many tuberculosis societies and boards of health are sending out circulars telling the people just how to be clean. The Kansas state board of health sends out a list of rules with every report of tuberculosis and in giving a complete list of rules for examination. Unfortunately, this work is very limited at present. These circulars are not of much use to the physician in his treatment. They have to do solely with the disinfection of the case. Within the last few weeks a book on consumption which was written for the people has been placed in our public library. It was written by Dr. Lawrence F. Plick, who is medical director of the Henry Phipps institute for the study and treatment of tuberculosis. The title of the book is Consumption, a Curable and Preventable Disease. It is admirably written, is free from technical phrases and is interesting and instructive. It contains a great deal of valuable amount of good if every person in Topeka could read it. Speaking of the curability of tuberculosis Dr. Plick says: "Twenty-two years ago said that all consumptives die. The world has kept on saying the same thing ever since. It is a sad thing to say, but it is a sad thing to say. It was taken as evidence that he did not have the disease. The verdict of the medical profession was that he was an incomplete evidence. It was reached at the bedside of a dying consumptive. Hippocrates did not know consumption except in its later stages."

Advanced medical science now holds out a strong helping hand to nature in her efforts to overcome the disease. Prevention and cure are the two grand divisions, the one equally as important as the other.

SNAPSHOTS AT HOME NEWS
"It comes to me often in silence, When the firelight sputters low, When the black, ungodly shadows, Seem ghosts of long ago. Always with a throb of heartache That thrills each nerve and bone, Comes the old, unquiet longing For the peace of home again."

"I'm sick of the roar of cities, And of faces cold and strange, I know where there's warmth and welcome, And my yearning fancies range Back to the hearth and homestead."

With an aching sense of pain; But there'll be joy in the coming, When I go home again."

"When I go home again, there's music That may never die away; And it seems the hands of angels, Have touched with yearning sadness On a beautiful, unbroken strain To which is my fond heart working."

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"Outside of my darkened window Is the great world's crash and din, And slowly the autumn shadows, Sobbing, the night winds murmur, To the splash of the autumn rain. But I dream of home, greeting, When I go home again."

—Eugene Field.

The Catholic parochial schools open tomorrow. The Kansas state fair begins one week from today.

The Scottish Rite bodies of Topeka will meet Friday night.

Gentry Bros. dog and pony shows will be here a week from today.

The Shawnee county district court begins the September term tomorrow. Mrs. Eugene W. Whiteley, of Topeka, has received a fine line of hats to be sold very cheap.

Deputy County Attorney Jamison returned Sunday from a trip to Boston and New York.

The fall reunion of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of Topeka will be held October 25 to 27.

William Lillebridge, aged 26, and Ida Watt, aged 18, were married this morning by Probate Judge Hayden.

The police in Oakland are active. A Topeka man paid \$4.50 Saturday for leaving his horse untied on Wabash avenue.

Topeka has a new laundry. J. E. Odelius of Chicago has opened one in the building at Eighth and Topeka avenues.

A week from Wednesday the Republicans will open their campaign in Shawnee county with a meeting at the Auditorium. Hoch and Congressman Curtis will be the speakers.

The county commissioners met this morning to make the monthly audit. There was no difference as to the people of the county are anxious for their pay.

W. H. Bell, of the auditor's office of the R. I. & G. R. Co., of Texas, is visiting friends and relatives in and near the city. Mr. Bell was with the Santa Fe freight auditor's office for many years.

John Phillips, chairman of the Republican county central committee, has opened campaign headquarters at the old court house just across the street from the county auditor's office and his Democratic state headquarters.

The editor of the Shawnee County News, published at Rossville, has plenty of titles and the best campaign paper in the county. The following paragraph: "Judge Hazen and Dr. Lee Jones went gunning for frogs in the wilds of the old river bed west of town yesterday afternoon."

LEARNING THINGS
We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says: "After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that I was unable to do anything. I could get no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve medicines I tried because I didn't know what was the matter. I was putting me back more than the Drs. could put me ahead."

"Finally at the request of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum and against my convictions I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble."

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense. Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a builder. That's the reason. Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

QUIET LABOR DAY.

Building Trades Council Picnics at Garfield Park.

All Kinds of Contests Are in Progress.

NO PARADE IS GIVEN.

Part of Topeka Celebrators Went to Lawrence.

An Evening Band Concert and Dance Tonight.

This is a quiet Labor day in Topeka. Over 2,000 members of the Building Trades Council went to Lawrence this morning to celebrate the event at that place. The Building Trades Council is giving a large picnic at Garfield park where the attendance is expected to reach at least 3,000 before night. There was no parade on the street as usual.

At Garfield Park. Several hundred people were at the park at 9 o'clock this morning, and the clear skies presage a big crowd. A programme of contests with prizes began this morning. The events are as follows:

11 a. m.—Young ladies race; 1st prize, bottle perfume; 2nd prize, 1 box of candy.

11:10 a. m.—Girls' race; 1st prize, padorette; 2nd prize, \$1 worth of groceries.

11:30 a. m.—Potato race, 1st prize, pocket; 2nd prize, \$1 worth of groceries.

11:45 a. m.—Sack race; 1st prize, hair brush; 2nd prize, pair shoes.

1:00 p. m.—Lathers' contest; 1st prize, 1 hatchet; 2d prize, 50 pounds of flour.

1:10 p. m.—Boys' race; 1st prize, hat; 2d prize, blacking set.

1:20 p. m.—Climbing greased pole, 1st prize, 1 ham.

1:30 p. m.—Bricklayers' contest; 1st prize, pair pants; 2d prize, brick hammer.

1:40 p. m.—Catching greased pig, 1st prize, the pig.

1:50 p. m.—Business men's race; 1st prize, 1 box union cigars; 2d prize, pipe and tobacco.

2 to 4 p. m.—Band concert, by the K. of P. band.

2:10 p. m.—Plasterers' contest; 1st prize, plasterers' trowel; 2d prize, sack of flour.

2:30 p. m.—Fat man's race; 1st prize, \$1 worth of groceries; 2d prize, box of talcum powder.

2:40 p. m.—Tinner's contest; 1st prize, pair of snips; 2d prize, pair of snips.

2:50 p. m.—Standing broad jump; 1st prize, bicycle bell; 2d prize, 2 pounds coffee.

3 p. m., running high jump; 1st prize, hair brush.

3:10 p. m.—Painters' contest; 1st prize, \$3 hat; 2d prize, step ladder.

3:20 p. m.—Pie-eating contest; 1st prize, foot stool; 2d prize, \$1 worth of groceries.

3:30 p. m.—Plumbers' contest; 1st prize, 1 set plumbers' tools; 2d prize, 50 pound sack of flour.

3:40 p. m.—Mechanics' race; 1st prize, violin; 2d prize, box of union cigars; 3d prize, 1 bunch of bananas; 4th prize, pair of slippers.

4 p. m.—Box of war; prize, one box of union cigars.

The evening will be given over to another band concert, and to dancing in the large hall. What with eight bands, furnish the music. A prize will be given to the best waltzer.

At Lawrence. The usual picnic amusements took up the morning. Topeka people participating. For 1:30 o'clock a large parade is scheduled. The following is the line of march:

First division on Kentucky street facing south on Warren street, lead by Topeka band, speakers of the day in carriages, carpenters' float, carpenters' union of Topeka, carpenters' union of Lawrence, carpenters' union of Lawrence and surrounding towns, stone masons and brick layers, plasterers and lathers, plumbers, tinner and painters, bricklayers, bricklayers and hod carriers' floats.

Second division on Kentucky street facing north on Warren. Lawrence's band, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, moulders, car builders and all other organizations connected with railroad work will form in this division. Fourth division will form on Tennessee street facing north on Warren. Buell's Military band, city fire department, Lawrence Transfer company, and trades displays.

Line of march will be north on Tennessee street to Henry, west on Henry to Lawrence, north on Lawrence to Winthrop, east on Winthrop to Massachusetts, south on Massachusetts to South park.

E. W. Hoch, Republican nominee for governor, and E. E. Enright of Kansas City, are on the programme for speeches.

Fair Tickets at Reduced Prices.

The advance sale of State fair tickets, at reduced prices, has been authorized by the state fair management, and the tickets have been put on sale at 40 cents for single admission tickets and \$2 for family tickets good for six admissions.

The family tickets bear six admission marks and each time an admission is used one of the marks is punched by the gate keepers. The six admissions may be used at once or one each day for six days, or in any manner the holders wish to use them.

The advance tickets have been placed on sale at the following stores: A. C. Klingaman's drug store, Rowley's shoe and hat store, R. G. Rigby's confectionery store, George Stanfield's drug store, Charles Eagles' cigar store, George Bursart's cigar store, Arnold Drug Company.

\$15 for Round Trip

To Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, on the Santa Fe, Tuesdays and Saturdays during August and September. Couldn't do more for your comfort if you traveled a thousand miles with us. Ask T. L. King of A. T. & S. F. railway, at depot, Topeka.

Home-seekers' Excursion.

The Chicago Great Western railway will on the first and third Tuesdays up to October 18, sell tickets to points in Alberta, Assiniboia, Canada, North-west, Minnesota and North Dakota. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Young's \$3 Hats

Are considered the best for the money in this country, and the most worn by best dressers.

Stetson \$3.50 Hats!

Meet the Demand of all Correct Dressers.

Quality the best, Original styles

All new colors

and more different shapes in Fedora and Derby styles.

Sole Topeka Agents Stetson "Special" Hats—

Fedora and Derby styles, best for the price in the world, the only price the world over.

READY

Fall "Warewell" \$2 Hats

in all colors, in all same shapes our higher price hats come in—quality A. 1., all union made—24 styles in this famous hat, tomorrow for choice at.

ALL KINDS

We've Got It -- You Need It.

IT WILL BE HIGHER

Lebster-Tullock Coal Co.

106 West 8th, and 1st and Quincy. Both Phones.

What the Valley League

Players are Doing.

Where they play Tuesday:

Port Scott at Topeka.

Leavenworth at Sedalia.

Joplin at Iowa.

Pittsburg at Springfield.

Harry Eels did star work in winning his game from Milwaukee for Kansas City on Sunday. The Times' version: "Eels, the Missouri Valley graduate, was on the firing line for Irwin's warriors in the first game and kept up his record for strike outs. He fanned out ten of the Beer Town representatives and fired them down with eight hits. The one run made by the Brewers was the result of an error, a sacrifice hit and a single. In almost every inning Cantillon's pets managed to get men on the bases, but could not scrape together the necessary wherewithal to get them to the last station. Eels pitched like a piece of clockwork after the first inning and the Blues played with the precision of machinery. The three errors charged to the team were made by Eels who could not locate a first baseman and threw over Massey's head three times."

Jack Frell's record with Sedalia for last season: Five hits out of 12 times at bat, 9 chances and 2 errors.

Of its entire team, the Leavenworth management will ask Manager Corbin, Bill Rapps and Fred Ulrich to remain. All the rest of the "stars" as they were labeled at the beginning of 1905. The past season has been a nightmare for disorganization, lack of team spirit, and worse, among the Leavenworth players. Instead of hunting around for a lot of stars next year, "just ball players" will be engaged, and they will be made to toe the line. It is questionable whether either Rapps or Ulrich will stay. Both have offers from Bobby Quinn of the Columbus baseball association team to try out in that company. Neither has Corbin definitely decided to stay. He is woefully discouraged with what he had to contend with during the last month or six weeks. The attendance at Leavenworth has taken a bad tumble during the last month or six weeks. About 600 represents the average Sunday crowd and on the week days it is only by a tight squeeze that a gathering is realized. "We lack something that the Topeka management ought to be mighty thankful that it has."

One of the stockholders in the Leavenworth game in Topeka. "The Leavenworth Times won't do a thing for us. That paper prints neither the other games or the standings and very little gossip. If we had the attention paid to baseball